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Photograph by H. Armstrong Roberts

THREE KIDS ARE CLUES TO NAVAJO CULTURE TODAY

Once Navajo men made their own shirts and buckskin pants, while women wove their own dresses. Now they weave blankets to sell, and buy corduroy for their sons' shirts. From Mexican silversmiths the tribe learned to make turquoise-set rings (right hand) and the traditional silver-studded belt. Navajos like to keep goats among their flocks as leaders for the sheep, and as pets for papooses. Orphan lambs are often raised on goat's milk (Bulletin No. 3).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Finnish Battlefields Beside Ladoga, Europe's Largest Lake

THE heavily pounded Mannerheim Line, Europe's bitterest battlefront, reaches from Lake Ladoga southwest to the Gulf of Finland. On the lake's northeastern shores, Salmi and Pitkäranta have been the scenes of engagements between Finland's ski troops and the Soviet Union's sledge columns. The important port of Sortavala, at the northern head of the lake, has been reported burned. The progress of the Soviet Union's campaign in the south has meant a tightening of the Russian grip around Lake Ladoga.

The lake itself, the largest in Europe, is a vast expanse of water split almost equally between the two warring countries. It spreads over an area slightly less than that of Lake Ontario. East, west, and north of it—on both sides of the Russo-Finnish border—stretches the Karelian region which has given Finland much of its characteristic folklore, and which gives the Karelian Autonomous Republic to the Soviet Union.

Strategic Ports Near By

As early as October, Lake Ladoga, which receives the drainage of Finland's far-flung lake district, begins to freeze. By the first of January even the deeper sections are frozen over. Sudden changes in temperature and high winds combine to raise, along its shores, walls of ice reaching at times as high as 80 feet.

To the west of Lake Ladoga the narrow land bridge, the Karelian Isthmus, shared by the two fighting countries, separates the Gulf of Finland from the big lake. On the Gulf Coast of this strategic strip of land are situated two leading ports of Soviet Russia and Finland—Leningrad and Viipuri (Viborg).

Between the two cities, and around to the north beyond the shores of Ladoga Lake, extends Finland's vast forested lake region. A heritage of the Ice Age, small lakes and streams are there so interwoven as to give the appearance, on a map, of an intricate lace design.

In summer these lakes and streams and marshes offer effective geographic barriers against military movements. In deep winter, with the freezing of the ground and lakes, penetration becomes more practicable, although the hardships of snow, icy winds, and low temperatures make life in the open a biting test of physical endurance.

Normally a network of communication lines around Lake Ladoga makes for excellent commercial transport. Rails frame the lake on three sides and part of the fourth. Skirting its southeastern shores is the world's northernmost railway, the Soviet line which runs some 900 miles from Leningrad to Murmansk, the Soviet Union's ice-free Arctic port.

Two Monasteries and a Prison

Valamo Monastery, one of two which occupy islands of the lake, was founded in the 10th century. It has been described as "Finnish by administration but Russian in faith and custom." For this religious establishment, though now on the Finnish side of the border, was for centuries a Russian shrine. Most of its monks are Russian (illustration, next page).

During the monastery's long and sometimes violent history, the monks have seen much of war, fire, and pillage. Destroyed by the Swedes in the 17th century, it was later rebuilt, and reached its zenith in the 19th century, when under the Russians it

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© *E. M. Newman*

NOT ALPHABET SOUP, BUT ALPHABET ROOFS, IN A VALLEY OF KOREA'S DIAMOND MOUNTAINS

Villages in the background nestle against the mountain slopes like patches of mushrooms, but the one in the foreground appears as a collection of L's, S's, U's, D's, and W's. The thatched roofs outline the floor plan of long narrow rooms in the houses, of which only the poorest lack some sort of angle. Crude tile roofs occasionally appear among the thatched ones. Many homes are of stones plastered with mud (see walls in foreground); others are mud-covered bamboo. A few occidental-style houses stand near the factory chimneys. Villagers generally wear white (Bulletin No. 5).

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The Planet Merry-Go-Round: A Line-Up of the Sun's Circling Family

IT'S now or never if you want to see the most spectacular "set piece" of planetary pyrotechnics that heavenly fireworks can offer in your lifetime. No one now alive will last to see a repeat performance of this celestial stunt, generations hence.

The five brightest planets now blaze across the western sky at twilight, neatly spaced, like a row of jeweled buttons slanting down the star-spangled skirt of night. From the horizon up, they are elusive Mercury, on the very heels of the sunset; bright Jupiter, steady and white; dazzling Venus in the center of the five, outshining everything else in the sky except the moon; pale Saturn still higher up; and then red-headed Mars. Two others, Uranus and Pluto, are visible through telescopes at the same time nearer the zenith. Moreover, the eighth of the Earth's companion worlds, Neptune, pops up over the eastern horizon before Mercury drops down in the west. Then the sun's family circle is complete, with Earth witnessing the rare rendezvous of the other eight planet children in the same night sky.

But not for long can the group make both ends meet. At the end of the first week in March, Mercury will be slipping down after the sun before Neptune shows up. One by one the others will drop out of line and glide away in their orbits.

Vital statistics of Old Sol's family of wandering worlds are tabulated below:

Planets (In Order of Distance from Sun)	Diameter in Miles	Million Miles from Sun	Moons	Length of Year[1]	Length of Day[2]	Speed Along Orbit: Miles per Second
Mercury	3,008	36	.....	88 days	88 days	36
Venus	7,575	67	.....	225 days	30 days(?)	22
Earth	7,921	93	1	365¼ days	23 h. 56 m.	18.5
Mars	4,215	142	2	686 days	24 h. 37 m.	15
Jupiter	88,640	483	11	12 years	9 h. 50 m.	8
Saturn	74,100	885	9	29½ years	10 h. 15 m.	6
Uranus	30,880	1,782	4	84 years	10 h. 45 m.	4
Neptune	32,930	2,793	1	165 years	15 h. 48 m.	3
Pluto	4,000(?)	3,670	.....	248 years	.....	2.9

[1] Time required for revolving around sun. [2] Time required for rotating on axis.

The latest of Earth's planetary playmates is Pluto, an aloof little fellow sulking solitarily a billion miles beyond his nearest brother. The Earth has known of him barely ten years. Dr. Percival Lowell predicted in 1915 that an unknown planet was disturbing Uranus, and in 1930 Pluto was found to fulfill the prophecy.

The planets are surprisingly recent acquaintances of man. The ancient Greeks thought them merely footloose stars, running free among the fixed constellations, and named them "wanderers" (origin of the English, "planets"). These celestial vagabonds were reputed to be wandering minstrels, contributing to the mythical "Music of the Spheres." Jupiter and Saturn sang bass, Mars the tenor, Venus contralto, and Mercury a piping soprano in the planetary choir. Only this bright quintet were known to the ancients.

The most important planet "discovery" of recent times was the Earth. Once astronomers thought the world sat still and watched the heavenly bodies sail past. Copernicus, a 15th century Polish astronomer, "set the Earth in motion" in men's minds, explaining how it joined the other planets in their stately minuet around

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was promoted to the First Order of Monasteries. Before the Russian Revolution, Valamo was a popular shrine for devout pilgrims.

On the island of Schlusselburg in the southwest corner of the lake was situated a prison where Russia's political prisoners were confined in the days of the Tsar.

Note: Lake Ladoga and its adjacent battlefronts may be located on the map of Finland (page 502) which accompanies the article, "Farthest-North Republic," *National Geographic Magazine*, October, 1938. Additional material about Finland will be found in "Looking Down on Europe Again," June, 1939; "Flying Around the Baltic," June, 1938; and "Helsingfors—A Contrast in Light and Shade," May, 1925.

See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "The 'Waistline' Sector of Finland's Fighting Front," February 26, 1940; "Turku Now Finland's Leading Winter Port," February 19, 1940; "Finland's Karelian Isthmus Is Europe's 'Hottest' Battleground," January 29, 1940; "War Loss Closes Finland's Back Door to the Ice-Free Arctic," January 8, 1940; "United States Befriends Friendly Finland," October 30, 1939.

Bulletin No. 1, March 4, 1940.

COLOR PLATES FROM THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE NOW AVAILABLE

A number of separate color pictures from the *National Geographic Magazine* may be obtained from the National Geographic Society for educational use. The pictures are available in packets of 48 sheets and 96 sheets at 30c and 50c a packet respectively. Color pictures of the United States, Central America and the Caribbean countries, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, natural history subjects, the circus, flags, and Indians are included in the list of subjects. A list of these subjects and a blank for ordering may be obtained from The National Geographic Society, School Service, 16th and M Streets, Washington, D. C.

© Douglas Chandler

LADOGA'S STEAMERS RUN FROM SORTAVALA TO THE MIDDLE AGES

Europe's largest lake has fewer islands, comparatively, than most of Finland's other lake areas. The Valamo group of 25 islets is the site of a Greek Orthodox monastery, which traces its history back to 10th century founders from Athos in Greece. The bearded monks wear traditional black gowns and brimless black high hats. So many pilgrims have visited the Valamo monastery, with its many blue and gilt cupolas rising above white walls in green gardens, that there is a hotel on the main island. Recalling the time when the region was ruled by Sweden, a 14-century Swedish king is buried there.

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Navajo Indians Irrigate Reservation in Southwest

"OLD-rain-saved-in-ditches" is what irrigation is bringing to the Navajo Indian Reservation. Last year's drought in the Southwest, destroying crops and causing great distress among the Indians, has made additional irrigation necessary.

The Navajos, numbering about 50,000, are for the most part a pastoral people, grazing more than a million sheep, cattle, horses, and goats (illustration, cover). Theirs is the largest homogeneous tribe of American Indians on a reservation comprising the home of their ancestors. The reservation is principally in Arizona, but extends into New Mexico and Utah.

Indian Horse Pride

The reservation land is not fertile enough to feed great herds of animals. Last year some 10,000 horses were sold to lessen the demand on the resources of the land. A wild horse consumes as much forage as five sheep.

This reduction was felt as a great sacrifice by the Navajos, whose "blue-book rating" was expressed in terms of horses. The Navajo "stables" had been sufficient to provide every man, woman, and child with a mount, although few of these wild horses were in use. Grass had become increasingly scarce, with 70 per cent of the reservation land eroded.

The Navajo reservation is a semi-arid tableland, more than half of it 6,000 feet above sea level. The rainfall is less than nine inches. Countless canyons and a mountain range traverse the territory, with the Carrizo Mountains clustered in the north.

When sheep herding proves less profitable because of drought or low prices for mutton and wool, the Navajos plant larger corn patches. Less than one per cent of the reservation's 16,000,000 acres is farming land. Because of the threat of early frost, the corn is harvested green in August and dried in the sun. The entire family joins in gathering the crop.

Corn Bread Flavored with Cedar

The men do the plowing and look after the irrigation; the women and children plant the seed and weed the fields. Squash, melons, and corn are grown in the valleys; wheat, oats, potatoes, and beans on the mountainsides. These crops are supplemented by piñon nuts.

Corn is ground between stones by hand, and must be reground before it is fine enough for cooking. Mush is made with water or goat's milk, and is then baked in corn husks, or fried. For variety, meat, wild onions, and wild potatoes are added to the mush. Corn bread also is made, flavored with cedar ashes.

The Navajo winter home, called a hogan, is a one-room structure of pine or cedar logs, covered with dirt (illustration, next page). There is a hole at the top for ventilation. Furnishings include a few sheepskins and blankets, some dishes, pans and baskets. There are no chairs, tables, or bedsteads. These winter hogans are frequently hexagonal or conical in shape. They are built in the lower altitudes on the reservation to escape heavy snows and to be near a supply of spring water and wood for fuel.

The summer abode of the Navajo is a lean-to, or just a framework of rocks and branches over which blankets, hides, or pieces of canvas are thrown.

The Navajos are divided into about fifty clans, which are held together by the relationship of the women. When an Indian marries, he takes his herds over to the tribal area of his bride.

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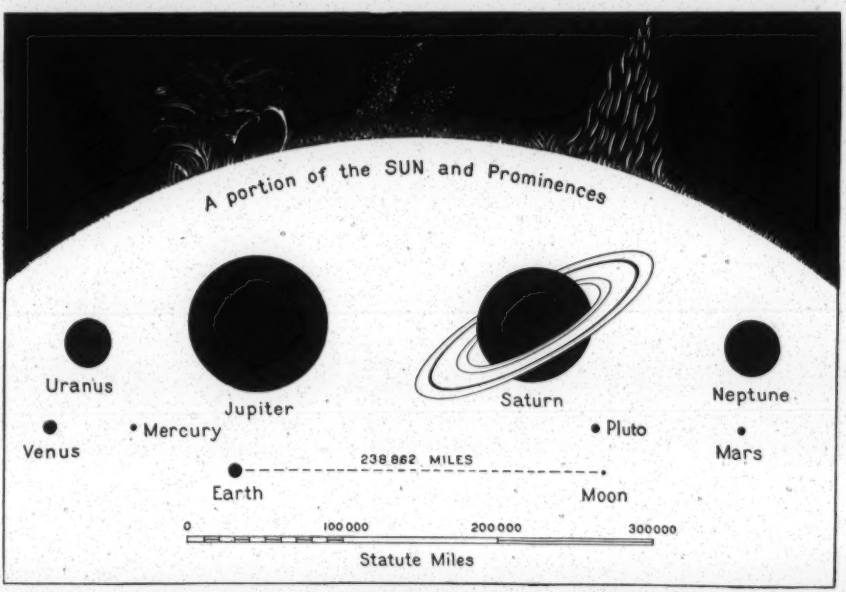
the sun. Uranus was brought into the family in 1781 by a sleepless amateur and one of the early telescopes. Herschel, the discoverer, named it the "Georgian Star" after George III of England; the United States, fresh from the Revolution, rejected such a British name and called it Herschel for a while. Neptune was a mail-order discovery. A French mathematician figured out where it ought to be, and wrote to a German astronomer, who with a telescope found it in a half-hour.

Nimble-footed Mercury is rarely seen, because he skips out of sight so soon after the sun. He is studied best by daylight. Venus, called twin sister to the earth, is veiled in heavy clouds. Mars, fourth from the sun, intrigues scientists with hints of improbable life on a neighboring world. Beyond Mars swarm the myriad planetoids (or asteroids), fragmentary miniature planets by the thousand.

Then come the four giant planets with their amazing satellites. Jupiter, the jumbo of the wandering worlds, shimmers in misty bands of browns and blues, salmon pinks and reds, spangled with the diamond points of eleven circling moons. Saturn is the believe-it-or-not surprise of the solar system. Cold and lightweight, this giant planet could float in water; yet it swings three concentric rings around its middle, possibly 100,000 miles from one side to the other and hardly more than 10 miles thick. The rings are a drove of millions of small satellites stampeding around the planet on the same plane. Pale green Uranus breaks the solar system's one-way-traffic rule and rotates backwards, taking his bevy of four moons in the same retrograde direction. Neptune, like the other giants, is so far from the sun that moisture freezes out of his atmosphere and falls as sleet upon his ice-wrapped core, leaving a chill surface of liquefied ammonia and marsh gas; all the remote Big Four, and postscript Pluto, are veritable nightmares of subzero desolation.

Note: See also "News of the Universe," *National Geographic Magazine*, July, 1939; and "Interviewing the Stars," January, 1925. See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Mars Gives Tantalizing Hints of Its Geography," October 30, 1939; and "New Asteroid Joins Throng of Wandering Worlds," January 31, 1938.

Bulletin No. 2, March 4, 1940.



Drawn by Albert H. Bumstead

THE SUN COULD SWALLOW ALL HIS CHILDREN WHOLE

The spinning planets, with their 28 satellites revolving in various directions, constitute a nine-ring circus, of which the sun is the ringmaster. Saturn, with its wheeling mob of tiny moons that look like a solid ring, is unlike anything else in the known universe. The rings, Saturn, and all the other planets could be dumped into Jupiter, with room to spare. They are placed at random on the diagram to show relative sizes. The diameter of Pluto is only estimated.

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Mecca Pilgrimage Ends Moslem Year

MARCH finds the Moslem pilgrim's progress in reverse, homeward bound from the holy pilgrimage to Mecca. Finishing their tour of the sacred places in the latter half of January, pilgrims from all over the Moslem world then started home. A select number traveled by airplane, others by bus or train, and a great number by the slow traditional route of camel caravan and crowded chartered ship. The homes of many are at such a distance from Mecca that not until the middle of March, or later, will they reach their native lands.

The religious rites which draw between 25,000 and 150,000 yearly to Mecca are probably based on beliefs older than Mohammed. Every devout pilgrim in Mecca, rich or poor, wears the *ihram*, a costume of two sheetlike cloths without seams or other stitching, which he wraps around his waist and shoulders without pins or knots to fasten it. Men are bareheaded, and their loose slippers may not cover the instep. Women cover their heads and faces with a veil.

Four-Fifths of Moslems under European Jurisdiction

Reaching the black-draped cubical structure of the Kaaba in a cloistered enclosure, in Mecca, they run seven times around the sacred building, and drink from the well of Zemzem beside it. The well is traditionally that from which Hagar found water for her son Ishmael. The Mount of Arafat, some miles outside Mecca, is visited on the eve of the tenth day of the pilgrimage month. Medina, the prophet Mohammed's birthplace, is another objective of the devout. The month closes on the eve of the Feast of the Sacrifice, in honor of Abraham and Ishmael, called the *Courban Bairam*, which begins the New Year for the Moslem lunar calendar (February 10 in 1940).

Every one of the world's approximately 250 million Moslems, if he is his own master and has the means, is under a religious obligation to make the Hadj, or pilgrimage, to Mecca at least once in a lifetime. So determined are some to fulfill this obligation that they race death to Mecca, and die either on the way to the Holy City or on the way home.

Although Mohammedanism is principally a religion of Africa and Asia, four-fifths of its followers are under the jurisdiction of European powers. England, Italy, and The Netherlands maintain jointly a quarantine station at the port of Kamaran, in southern Arabia, to inspect pilgrim vessels. It becomes the duty of Catholic and Protestant countries to protect their Moslem nationals on pilgrimage from epidemics of cholera, fevers, and other infectious diseases which would spread like fire through close-packed shiploads of travelers.

Busses, Camels, and Foot Travel Bring Pilgrims to Mecca

England is concerned not only for Arabia but for pilgrims from African colonies and India. British subjects who are followers of Islam number about 90 million, two-thirds of whom are in that largest of all Moslem countries, India. Other British colonials voyage to Mecca around the eastern shoulder of Africa from the South African Union, and from the east-central countries of Islam's 23 million Negroes, along with French Moslems from Madagascar.

Italy is interested in the pilgrimage because of travelers from Libia and from Italian East Africa. The Netherlands has a share of responsibility because of the many pilgrims who literally cover the unsheltered decks of vessels from far distant Netherlands Indies. Ships from these remote Moslem areas sail into the

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Every Navajo household weaves the famous Navajo blankets. The women spin the yarn and weave the rugs on simple looms. Soft vegetable coloring, formerly used, has given place to aniline dyes, and the designs now are those most saleable to the white man. The rugs bring a considerable sum of money to the Indians annually.

Note: Pictures, both black and white and color, of Indians of the United States will be found in the following: "Henry Hudson, Magnificent Failure," *National Geographic Magazine*, April, 1939; "New Mexico Melodrama," May, 1938; "America's First Settlers, the Indians," November, 1937; "Magnolia State Mosaics" (color insert), September, 1937; "Speaking of Kansas," August, 1937; "On Goes Wisconsin," July, 1937; "Rambling Around the Roof of Eastern America," August, 1936; "Down Idaho's River of No Return," July, 1936; "Utah Carved by Winds and Waters," May, 1936; "Northern California at Work," March, 1936; "Maine, The Outpost State," May, 1935; "Minnesota, Mother of Lakes and Rivers," March, 1935; "A Native Son's Rambles in Oregon," February, 1934; "Washington, The Evergreen State," February, 1933; "Ohio, The Gateway State," May, 1932; "Louisiana, Land of Perpetual Romance," April, 1930; "The Secret of the Southwest Solved," December, 1929; "The Santa Fe Trail, Path to Empire," August, 1929; "So Big Texas," and "Photographing the Marvels of the West in Colors," June, 1928; "The Black Hills, Once Hunting Grounds of the Red Men," September, 1927; "Pirate Rivers and Their Prizes," July, 1926; "Motor-Coaching Through North Carolina," May, 1926; "Everyday Life in Pueblo Bonito," September, 1925; "Exploring in the Canyon of Death," September, 1925; and "Pueblo Bonito, The Ancient," July, 1923.

The color pictures of Indians which accompanied the article "America's First Settlers, the Indians," in the November, 1937, *Geographic*, are included in the list of separate color pictures from *The Magazine* which are available in packets of 48 and 96 sheets at 30c and 50c per packet respectively. This list will be sent upon request.

Bulletin No. 3, March 4, 1940.

Photograph by Clifton Adams

EVERYWHERE THE NAVAJOS WENT, THE LAMB WAS SURE TO GO

The Navajo, with the help of friends, builds his winter hogan of pine or cedar logs in two or three days, and brings his family into it with a prayer. If they find bad luck there, they move out and build another. With the cracks chinked against wind and rain, the hogan is further insulated by being covered with dirt. Little brothers and father watch while the mother brushes her daughter's hair with a whiskbroom of rushes. The lamb has the freedom of the hogan, but dogs are not allowed inside.

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Korea (Chosen), with Raw Materials for Resources-Poor Japan

GOLD, not guns, has been making news recently from the war-harried Orient. Reports are persistent that Japan is seeking to purchase from American shareholders their gold-mining properties in Korea.

Annexed by the Nipponese in 1910, Korea (Chosen) is already a source of raw materials valuable to Japan. In addition to gold, coal and iron are produced there. The region supplies raw cotton for Japan's growing textile industry and wartime munitions. Pig iron, rice, soy beans, silk, fish, and fertilizers are exported. More than 90 per cent of Korea's exports are absorbed by Japan. In return, more than three-quarters of her imported goods are shipped in from the island empire to the east.

A Crowded Peninsula Depending on Agriculture

Though not as crowded as Japan proper, Korea has a large population to support. This mountainous peninsula that juts from the mainland of northeast Asia contains some 22,500,000 people. Despite the mountainous character of their country, however, which makes for limited areas of cultivation, 85 per cent of the Koreans earn their living by farming. Garden patches surround the rural villages (illustration, inside cover).

One valuable Korean product is ginseng, a medicinal root oddly shaped in humanlike form, much prized by the Chinese as a remedy.

Korean manufactures are still in the infant class, so far as modern factory output is concerned. A number of commodities—ranging from rubber shoes and cement to sugar and bean-cake fertilizer—are turned out in a few industrial towns, but the country remains essentially a food and raw-materials producer. Even the widespread home industry of weaving supplies a relatively small amount of the domestic demand for cloth. As a consequence, Japan finds the country an excellent market.

More important in native economy is the expanding fishing industry. Lumbering, too, which has destroyed so much of the nation's once extensive forests, is still carried on. To meet the threat of timber scarcity, the Japanese have put into effect a program of forest conservation.

In the general development of Korea, the Japanese have also introduced irrigation and reclamation works, and embarked on experimental ventures to improve the quality of native cotton, silk, and certain fine-quality fruits adapted from species imported from China and Japan.

Rich U. S. Gold Mines in "Land of Morning Calm"

Of special interest to Americans is the Korean gold-mining industry, in which United States interests have been engaged for many years. It was not until after 1910, more than a decade after the American mining organization had been founded in Korea, that Japanese first began to develop the gold production of their newly acquired possession.

Since that time they have been buying up the mining properties of various foreigners, while increasing activities in their own share of the gold field. Americans, however, still own some of the best-paying gold properties of the country, in spite of recent Japanese control measures affecting labor, exchange, and other factors.

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southern end of the Red Sea corridor to Mecca, and proceed to Jidda, Saudi Arabia's sea-gate to the Holy City, halfway up the Arabian peninsula.

Instead of the hardships of a crowded ocean voyage, the 63 million Mohammedans of Turkey, Iran, and the Balkans may count on reaching Mecca by overland routes. They travel with modern speed by bus, or with immemorial jogging by camel caravan, or even a lift on a railroad over whatever sections of the Hejaz line in Arabia may be in operation.

From northern and western Africa, devout desert dwellers may approach the Holy City from the northern end of the Red Sea corridor, and some of them can make a speedy crossing where the sea is only fifteen or twenty miles wide.

At the end of practically every overseas pilgrimage route, the traveler lifts his turbaned head from rosary and Koran to see the port of Jidda as his point of departure for the most spectacular part of his holy journey. The forty-five-mile trip across the desert from the port to the hills and gates of Mecca is the final act in this religious drama. Busses with turbaned drivers and licenses in Arabic take the pilgrim on this inland jaunt in two hours. For those who have more time and less cash, swaying camel trains offer an overnight trip of 20 hours (illustration, below). The extremely devout and the extremely poor may penetrate the desert on foot.

Note: Additional material, some of unique historical interest, about Saudi Arabia and its famous holy spot, Mecca, are found in "Pilgrims' Progress to Mecca," *National Geographic Magazine*, November, 1937; "An Unbeliever Joins the Hadj," June, 1934; "Visit to Three Arab Kingdoms," May, 1923; "Rise of the New Arab Nation," November, 1919; "Mecca the Mystic: A New Kingdom within Arabia," August, 1917; and "One Thousand Miles of Railway Built for Pilgrims and Not for Dividends," February, 1909.

Bulletin No. 4, March 4, 1940.

Photograph by Owen Tweedy

ALL ABOARD FOR MECCA ON THE CAMEL EXPRESS "SLEEPER"

From the Red Sea port of Jidda there is a 45-mile "voyage" of 20 hours across desert sands on this traditional ship of the desert. Pilgrims travel in caravans for safety, while airplane patrols police the route from the sky. The palanquin lashed to the camel's back is an upper berth at night, and may be set on the ground as a tented chaise-longue for rest stops during the day. One, two, or more people may occupy it. Five people steady the palanquin as a small boy climbs aboard. Safe when inside, the passenger while mounting is always in danger of being bitten by the camel. The cameleer here holds his animal's jaw.

The Japanese have made strong efforts to impose their own national philosophy and culture in the acquired territory of Korea. In 1938, the Japanese spelling, "Tyosen," was proposed as a substitute for the time-hallowed title of the region, "Chosen."

Punitive Expedition Sent from U. S.

Foreign influence is seen also in changes from the old traditional costumes (illustration, below).

Korea's old name, "Chosen" (Land of Morning Calm), has not always justified its peaceful implication. Its strategic position between Japan on the east, China on the west, and Russia on the north, has long made Korea an inevitable buffer land.

Since centuries before Christ there have been foreign invasions—from China, Mongolia, and Japan. In the 19th century there were punitive expeditions from France and the United States, as a result of slain nationals. The war of 1894 between Japan and China was due to competition for this very "Land of Morning Calm."

Note: See also "Chosen—Land of Morning Calm," *National Geographic Magazine*, October, 1933; "In the Diamond Mountains," October, 1924; "Exploring Unknown Corners of the Hermit Kingdom," July, 1919; and "Glimpses of Korea and China," November, 1910.

Bulletin No. 5, March 4, 1940.

Photograph by Graham Romeyn Taylor

KOREAN GENTLEMEN OF THE OLD SCHOOL GO HIGH-HAT WITH THREE-STORY, SKYSCRAPER MILLINERY

When a man marries, his hat trouble begins. He is supposed to tuck up his hair, and over it he wears a black skull-cap woven of horsehair, with a peak at the top for his hair. Over that he wears a topper tied under his chin, with a thin bamboo brim and a tall, stiff, semi-transparent crown of horsehair, through which his topknot and skullcap are visible in good light. For protection in bad weather, he tops the topper with a lampshade conical cap of waterproof oiled paper (on vender, right). When the weather clears, he can fold the paper cap like a fan and pocket it. The customer at the hat counter in the Taikyu bazaar selects a "bird-cage" hat of the right size, so that it will not go down on his head. Behind the dealer lie piles of hats telescoped inside one another. Under Japanese dominion, these hats are becoming less universal.